

The Enterprise.

VOL. 8.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

NO. 35.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:39 P. M. Daily.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
4:53 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
6:56 P. M. Daily.
9:11 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:53 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
2:53 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
8:33 A. M. Daily.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateos between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth and St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.
From the North..... A. M. P. M.
"..... 6:45 12:10
"..... 2:38
"..... 12:38
"..... 6:36

MAIL CLOSES.

A. M. P. M.
North..... 9:30 12:10
"..... 6:25
South..... 6:45
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

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Congregational Sunday School every Sunday 3 p. m. at Butchers' Hall. Old and young are alike cordially invited and will be made welcome.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.....	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.....	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.....	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.....	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.....	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg.....	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston.....	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.....	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.....	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.....	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
V. B. Gilbert.....	Redwood City

CHINESE REFORMER MURDERED.

Government Officials Hired Men to Kill Leader of Late Uprising.

Hongkong.—Evidence was given in the trial of the murderers of the reformer, Yueng Kue Wan, proving that the Chinese Government hired assassins to murder the reformer, who had been connected with the Waichow rising of 1900, and was proscribed in consequence. A reward of \$20,000 and official rank was offered by the Viceroy of Canton and Governor of Kwangtung for the capture or assassination of the reformer, who was shot down in Hongkong.

It was shown that Li Ka Chuk, Mandarin of Canton, organized the murder and, with Yung Ching Kai, commander of the Chinese war ship Kin Yui, came to Hongkong to supervise the crime. Four men committed the deed, and returned to Hongkong, where the four, who were formerly coolies, were paid the reward and made mandarins. Hongkong papers call on the British Government to take the necessary diplomatic action at Peking which the circumstances warrant.

Ten Persons Burned to Death.

Vienna.—It is reported that ten persons were burned in a fire that destroyed the greater part of the village of Moenich Kirchen, Lower Austria.

Four Years for Forgery.

Santa Ana.—George McArdele, a self-confessed forger, was sentenced to four years at San Quentin by Judge West.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

Milton Farrell, one of the best-known mountaineers in the San Joaquin valley, was drowned in St. John's river near Visalia.

Dan McCloskey, a miner of Dillon, Mont., met his death at the hands of Chief of Police Stone while resisting arrest, and that officer at the same time, single-handed, captured five tramps. McCloskey, who was shot through the heart, first-fired upon the officer.

While John Boyd, a mining man of Butte, Mont., was dressing for his wedding, he received a cablegram from England saying that his mother was dead, and a minute or so later, a special delivery letter was brought him saying that his father, in another part of England, had murdered Boyd's sister. The unfortunate groom-to-be fell into a fit at the evil tidings and the wedding was postponed.

George Conklin, a young man employed as assistant engineer aboard the large suction dredger at San Pedro, which is engaged in deepening the entrance channel of the San Pedro inner harbor, was literally cooked alive by the explosion of a tube in one of the boilers of the big machine. The unfortunate young man died after writhing in pain for two and one-half hours. Conklin was inspecting the boiler when the explosion occurred.

A field fire started by a combined harvester near Milton burned about 200 acres of grain, a portion of it already in the sack, and probably a thousand acres of feed. A large force of men hurriedly gathered and after several hours of hard fighting the flames were brought under control. A large tract of several hundred acres of wheat, directly in the path of the flames, was saved by the opportune arrival of men, who beat the fire out on the very edge of the grain.

Radcliffe, the public executioner of British Columbia, is at Kamloops superintending the construction of the gallows on which to hang Indian Louie on June 26th. Alexander Louie shot his girl-wife at Vernon, April 19th, because she refused to go home when he ordered. The Governor-General declined to interfere in an appeal for executive clemency. An appeal has now been taken to the Supreme Court from the ruling of the trial Judge, who admitted an alleged dying declaration as evidence against the prisoner.

T. Ganna, a sixteen-year-old boy of San Francisco, filled his mouth with gasoline from a tank on the Clay-street wharf bulkhead and then held a lighted match in front of his face as he sprayed the gasoline out, after the fashion of Chinese laundrymen. He wanted to see what would happen. As he lay on the operating table at the Harbor Hospital a few minutes later, undergoing treatment for severe burns of the face, mouth and hands, the attending surgeon delivered a soothing lecture to the patient on the beneficial results of practical experimentation.

Meager details have reached Laytonville of the disappearance and probable drowning of a man named Fremont of San Francisco, a member of a San Francisco camping party whose headquarters are on the Eel river. The party separated at daylight to fish and hunt, agreeing to meet again at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Fremont is still missing. His last was found in one of the small tributaries of the river. Searching parties are vigilantly scouring the various canyons which the river traverses. Members of the party have offered \$100 reward for the finding of the missing man.

For two days and nights a fierce fire has been raging on the summit of Bear mountain within half a mile of Beaville on the large ranch of the Kern County Land Company. Over 2000 acres of land have been burned

over and only by the greatest efforts have the buildings of the company at the ranch been saved from destruction. Fifty men are now at work fighting the blaze, which is fast destroying the grazing lands. The fire started on the land company's property about half a mile from Beaville Tuesday and close to the public road. How it started is somewhat of a matter of conjecture. The scene appears to be too far from the railroad for it to have been caused by sparks from a passing engine, although a similar but small fire was started in this way on Sunday near there. The ranch proper covers 20,000 acres.

Mining circles at Tuolumne are considerably agitated over the jumping of the old Dead Horse mine, owned by Hobart & Hayward, the deepest in the county and worked since 1856. Parties have jumped it on the ground that the annual labor has not been recorded since 1900. Opinion is divided as to whether the locators can hold it on such grounds. Some declare that the recording of the annual \$100 of labor on unpatented land is not necessary if the labor can subsequently be proved to have been done. Hobart & Hayward, of course, will not give up the famous property without a struggle, and the point may be definitely settled in the courts.

A rare plant, known as the golden yellow lupine, has been discovered in Walla Walla valley, Wash., by William Cusick, the veteran botanist of Union, Oregon. Miss Emma Cusick, a niece of the discoverer, was asked by her uncle to be on the watch for the lost flower while attending the Whitman College commencement picnic. She found a specimen growing on the banks of a small stream in the foothills of the Blue mountains. Botanist Cusick lost no time in going to Walla Walla and found that his niece had located a real specimen, thereby ending his search of twenty-five years.

Douglas, the Scotch botanist, who spent two years on the Pacific Coast, beginning in 1820, found this rare specimen of flower in the mountain region near the Walla Walla camp of the Hudson Bay Company. He secured but one specimen in America.

The flower was highly prized in Europe. It is a very beautiful yellow blossom, having soft, velvety golden petals. The color grows deeper and richer by cultivation. It is a hardy plant, easily transplanted and more beautiful than the tulip.

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LEBAUDY

STIRS UP POWERS

England and Spain Take Active Interest in the Proposed African Empire.

PARLIAMENTS DISCUSS QUESTION

One Briton Says the French Millionaire Is Guilty of an Act of Piracy— Matter Subject of Further Inquiry.

London.—Jacques Lebaudy's mysterious mission on the Coast of Northwest Africa threatens to create trouble. It has already been the subject of questions in two parliaments. At Madrid, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs declared in the Senate that all he knew of the reported landing of the French expedition on the West coast of Morocco was what he had seen in the French press, and at Westminster Sir Charles Dilke was scarcely more fortunate in extracting information from the front benches.

Sir Charles Dilke is not the only one confessedly anxious to hear more about the Lebaudy expedition. The dispatches recording the movements of Lebaudy's schooner yacht, the *Franglita*, have added to rather than annoyed the general curiosity. Several London papers have published disclaimers on behalf of the French Government of any knowledge of Lebaudy's plans, but it is argued that Lebaudy's landing constitutes a violation of Moorish territory, and two European powers are clearly entitled to protest against the raising of the French flag on this part of the African coast.

The Spanish protectorate of Rio de Oro lies immediately south of the coast on which Lebaudy is reported to have landed, and it is claimed that Great Britain possesses even more definite grounds on which to base objections. Cunningham-Graham, one of the few people in London who have visited the country concerned, goes so far as to call Lebaudy's landing an act of piracy. He said that he could not imagine what was the location of Hia, the place which, according to the dispatches from Las Palmas, Lebaudy has selected as the capital of the empire which he is founding in Northwest Africa.

BIG FIRE IN SISKIYOU TOWN.

Yreka.—At Edgewood the saloon and store of C. A. Pease and several dwelling-houses on the north side of the railroad track were burned. The loss is about \$25,000. It was only through the most timely efforts that the Edgewood Creamery was saved. There was no power to pump water, as the engine was not running. Sixty pounds of butter and three cans of oil were thrown in the burner to start the fire, thus getting the pump to work quickly and thereby saving the building, although the Dobkins Hall, which was adjoining, burned. The insurance was partial.

PROMOTION FOR ASSASSINS.

Belgrade.—The promotions are announced of various members of the military delegation to King Peter at Geneva. Colonel Popovics of the late King Alexander's palace guard is created a General and first aid de camp to King Peter; Captain Llosics, who opened the palace gates for the assassins of the late King and Queen, is promoted to be a Major, and Lieutenant Gronica, who was on guard outside the palace on the night of the assassination and who was a confidant of the conspirators, is made a Captain.

FOUND DEAD ON ELECTRIC WIRE.

Santa Barbara.—Fred Ikleman, a lineman in the employ of the United Electric, Gas and Power Company, was killed by falling across a live wire while at work on the top of a pole. Ikleman evidently had been dead for several hours when the body was found. Ikleman came to Santa Barbara a week ago from the South. He was about 26 years old and unmarried.

ROBBERS WRECK BANK SAFE.

Oakley, Kans.—The State Bank of Oakley was robbed. The safe was blown open and is a complete wreck. The robbers got between \$4000 and \$5000.

BOSTON SINKING INTO THE SEA.

Atlantic Swallowing City at Rate of a Foot in a Hundred Years.

Boston.—J. R. Freeman, a former member of the Metropolitan Water Board and now consulting member of an engineer for the New York Board on Additional Water Supply, in the course of a report on the proposed Charles river dam, makes the statement: "Boston is slowly sinking into the sea, and the harbor bottom tends slowly to become deeper. All the territory in and about Boston is probably slowly sinking relatively to the level of the sea. Apparently this subsidence is at the rate of an inch in eight years, or a little more than a foot each 100 years."

The present datum plane, to which all elevations are referred by the engineering department of the city of Boston, probably coincided almost exactly in the year 1830 with mean low water at the Charleston Navy Yard. Today, after a lapse of seventy-two years, the same datum plane, as defined according to the best available determination by numerous benchmarks on solid ground, is .79 of a foot below mean low water. This comparison shows that the land now stands about .79 of a foot lower to the sea than it did about seventy-two years ago, and shows that land in Boston and vicinity is sinking at the rate of about one foot per 100 years.

WILL WORK QUARRIES.

Nanaimo, B. C.—J. Emery, son of a millionaire contractor, is here in connection with the large stone quarries on Newcastle Island, recently leased from the Western Fuel Company. Operations on a gigantic scale will soon be commenced, with the view of supplying a big building contract in Seattle and San Francisco. A regular fleet of ships will be used to move the product, of which millions of tons are in sight.

The woman who can't feel some man is probably alone on a desert island.

There are no drafts on the Bank of Motherhood which are not honored without discount.

The Hague tribunal is to have a \$1,500,000 home, but there is nothing as yet to put in it.

Another child has died from "jumping the rope" and still parents allow their children to skip without limit.

The sowing of wild oats is more prolific than that of any of the cereals. It yields abundant crops every month in the year.

Pope Leo is not a fop, but all the same he has the largest and most elegant wardrobe in the world. His tailor is a happy man.

A pair of shoes can be made in a Lynn (Mass.) factory in thirteen minutes; that is, as fast as a 13-year-old boy can wear them out.

The Macedonian cry seems to indicate that the Sultan's reforms need reforming. Some sweet day the old fellow will be put out of business.

Possibly there has been some misunderstanding. When a public officer takes an oath to execute the law it does not mean that he is to kill it.

A New York amusement man has taught a monkey to "loop the loop" in an automobile. Verily, it takes man's best to keep ahead of the monkey.

Chauncey M. Depew says a man doesn't reach his prime until he is over 50 years of age. It is understood, however, that Chauncey in this statement limits himself to men.

Rumor says that the bonnet with ribbons tied in a double bow under the chin is coming in again. When a woman wears something like that she can just wind man around her finger like a piece of paper.

A Harvard professor of pathological anatomy announces that he has discovered the germ that causes smallpox. Isn't that a reflection on the other fellows in the past who have been doctoring small pox patients?

A Philadelphia man has paid \$2,100 for the original manuscript of Poe's poem, "The Bells." If Poe could have got that much money for all the poems he wrote he would doubtless have considered himself the luckiest bard extant.

The discovery by archaeologists of skeletons in Kentucky supposed to be those of prehistoric mound builders appeals to the dullest imagination. Inscriptions on the stones in colonial graveyards do not seem old beside the sepulcher of men who were buried with stone knives and stone cups.

Looking back over the long record of futile protest against labor-saving methods, we find that what at first looked like a calamity to some eventually proved to be a blessing in disguise. Facilitating production has made production easier, wages higher and in the long run has helped to make more opportunities for labor.

If one should go to Bagdad over the new railway which England, France and Germany are to control he would not find Haroun al Raschid in his ancient capital. Nor would any of the other romantic figures of the "Thousand and One Nights" be there. But if one should travel by camel train and camp outside the city at night before the railway is finished, he might imagine that all the tales of the fascinating series were being retold in his hearing. The calif himself might call at his tent door. The first whistle of the locomotive will drive away much of what one is accustomed to regard as the spirit of the East.

Not long ago the Indian Bureau issued an order that all the reservation Indians should have their hair cut. The decree provoked so much opposition that it was finally rescinded. Now another change is planned which can hardly be expected to meet with any less vigorous antagonism—a change from distinctly Indian to more common Anglo-Saxon names. The reason assigned is that Indian names are purely individual, and go out of existence with the deaths of the men who bear them. This makes it difficult to trace titles and family relationships, and confuses government records. "Man-Who-Toes-In" and "Thunder-at-Night" may therefore have to become plain Peter Smith and Cyrus Wiggin. Naturally they do not like it; nor can one blame them much.

If any man has to work to "make a name for himself" it is an Indian. Having made it, it seems as if he ought to be allowed to keep it.

Newspapers, joking about the growth of American cities, have inverted geography, and said that the State of Illinois is situated in Chicago. The jest of one age becomes the truth of the next. A professor at Columbia University has predicted that there will one day be a continuous city from northern Massachusetts to Virginia. The cause of this possible result is the trolley.

Three Sheets in the Wind.
What was the origin of the phrase for drunkenness, "three sheets in the wind?" A landsman asked a sailor the other day. "Well," said the sailor, "I'll explain that matter to you. The two lower corners of a ship's sail are held taut by two ropes, one called a tack and another called a sheet. The tack is always kept very tight, but the sheet is loosened according to the wind, and the looser the sheet is the more freely the sail swings. If the sail is quite free, its sheet is said to be 'in the wind.' Now, suppose that all three of a ship's sails were quite free. They would then fly about very crazily, and the ship would wobble. The course of the ship would be a zig-zag one, and the reason for this would be that she had 'three sheets in the wind.' That, I guess, is why a man, when he zig-zags in his course, is said to be 'three sheets in the wind' also."

Quick-Growing Plants.
Cress is the quickest growing of plants. Under perfect conditions it will flower and seed within eight days of planting.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

The Isthmian Canal.

A REMARKABLE change of opinion has taken place in regard to the best route for the Isthmian Canal. Fourteen months ago, when the House passed the Nicaraguan bill, the Panama route had few advocates; only one newspaper in New York championed it, and the state of feeling at the time is further illustrated by the fact that this champion was actuated by a desire to thwart the building of any canal. Now, however, there is hardly a voice raised to mourn for abandoned Nicaragua, and we have engaged to spend millions, hundreds of millions on Panama. We have agreed to pay the Panama Canal Company \$40,000,000 for its rights, unfinished work and other property; we have agreed to pay Colombia \$10,000,000 and an annuity of \$250,000, and in addition to this outlay there is the cost of construction, which is estimated at \$25,000,000, but may, and probably will, be much more. As much as this has already been sunk in the fourteen miles of ditch already completed by the old Panama company, and thirty-three miles of more difficult work remains to be done. Fourteen years and \$250,000,000 are plainly very scant estimates of the time and money which will have to be expended before the Isthmus is crossed by a navigable waterway. But the rewards will equal the expenditure.—*Public Opinion*.

Interesting Wheat Experiments.

EXPERIMENTS in Colorado and Wyoming point to the development of a species of hard wheat that will yield bountifully in the arid regions. In 1896 a Coloradoan, Mr. Robert Gauss, planted some improved Fife wheat and left it to take care of itself. The harvest gave barely enough wheat for seed the next year. The crop from this seed was much better, and each year since the grain has gained in productiveness. In 1902 Fred Bond, State engineer of Wyoming, planted half a pint of this acclimated seed near Cheyenne at an altitude of 6,050 feet, and another half-pint at Buffalo, altitude 4,700 feet. The first lot threshed 9½ pints and the second 21½ pints. No water was artificially given to either plantation, and the rainfall at Cheyenne was only 6.38, and at Buffalo 4.90 inches. If experiments on a larger scale are equally successful, Mr. Gauss, as the *Geographic Magazine* says, has reclaimed nearly 400,000 square miles of land. The whole arid and semi-arid West will eagerly await further experiments.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Minimum Wage.

INDIANA has a minimum wage law, enacted in 1901. It provides that no one employed on work done by or for counties, cities or towns shall be paid less than twenty cents an hour. The act was passed at the demand of organized labor, and the purpose, of course, was to establish a standard minimum rate of living wages. While it was not believed that the State could enact any law making a minimum wage in private business, it was imagined that municipal corporations could be required to pay a minimum wage or more for work done which would become a common standard. The Supreme Court of the State has pronounced the law unconstitutional, as being an improper interference with the liberty of contract. If the Legislature has the right to prescribe and enforce a minimum rate of wages, it also has power to prescribe a maximum rate, and need not confine itself to wages, but proceed to fix the prices of corn and potatoes. The court concludes that counties, cities and towns stand upon the same footing as private or quasi-public corporations, and cannot be compelled to pay more than its market value for any property or labor.—*Boston Herald*.

The Cause of Good Roads.

ONE of the most striking evidences of the civilization reached by Rome are the remains of her great highways. It is said that 50,000 miles of roadways were built by the Romans, structures which in their decay are the envy of the modern road builders. It is a reflection on the American name that in the older States, which have been organized communities for more than two centuries, there are thousands of miles of roads that are practically in no better condition now than they were in the early days. In Pennsylvania there are thousands of miles of roadway maintained in no better fashion than they were at the beginning of the last century. The value, convenience and pleasure of good roads are admitted. They improve social conditions in the countryside and invite

HAS MUNICIPAL ICE FACTORY

City of Wolverhampton in England Successfully Conducts One.

The first municipality in England to establish a municipal ice factory under the approval of the local government board is Wolverhampton, says the *Wolverhampton Journal and Engineer*. The board has authorized the council to make ice and sell it to its customers and will allow any surplus to be purchased by other traders. Despite the many objections that were raised against this undertaking, on the ground that it was too doubtful for any municipality to assume, the officials went ahead with their plans.

The council fortunately decided to incorporate with the ice factory cold stores and this union of interests yielded better results than if the cold stores were undertaken alone. In fact the men interested in the work felt that to cut out the manufacture of ice from the scheme would absolutely ruin it from a financial standpoint.

The estimated demand for ice in Wolverhampton is about 1,500 tons a year and a manufactory producing seven tons a day could meet this consumption; but to provide for any possible increase in the city, a plant of ten tons output per day was installed and arrangements were made so that this could be increased to twenty tons if necessary. The cost of the buildings and insulating was estimated at \$28,500 and for this necessary machinery and appliances \$18,750, making a total of \$47,250. It is estimated that the running expenses will be \$10,995, which includes 2½ per cent allowance for depreciation and sinking fund and interest on the loan. The cold stores have a capacity of 22,500 cubic feet, which if let at 20 cents per foot will produce \$4,500, and calculating on four months, 1,300 tons of ice at \$6.25 per ton, would bring in \$8,125, a total of \$12,625 and a profit of \$1,630.

The borough engineer, after considering the different methods of com-

ing the ice, decided to use the ammonia method, which is the best, and the ammonia is liquefied and delivered into an ammonia condenser on the roof of the engine house, where they are liquefied.

The work of cooling in the cold rooms is produced in a similar manner,

but instead of the evaporator coils being submerged in a tank they are built up in the form of a battery.

This is placed in a duct which is so arranged

that air is drawn in at one end by

means of an electrically driven fan,

and being cooled by the coils, is dis-

tributed from the other end to the vari-

ous storerooms. The advantage of this

system is the entire absence of mois-

ture on account of the cold, dry air

used, and a further advantage is the

fact that the whole power of the plant

may be concentrated in any one place

if it is desired to cool such room rap-

idly.

Electricity in the Slot.

In England the Sunderland town council has decided to supply electricity for the lighting of the workmen's dwellings owned by the municipality on the penny-in-the-slot principle, one penny to pay for an eight candle power light lasting five and one fifth hours.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS



A locomotive engineer is held, in State ex rel. I. X. L. Grocery Company vs. Land (La.), 58 L. R. A. 407, not to be a laborer within the meaning of a statute exempting the wages of a laborer from seizure.

An action to enforce the individual liability of stockholders of a dissolved corporation is held, in Blair vs. Newbegin (O.), 58 L. R. A. 644, to be maintainable in another State by a judgment creditor of the corporation, without making the corporation a party.

A certificate of stock of a corporation, expressed on its face to be transferable only on the books of the company at its office, personally or by attorney, on surrender of the certificate, and transferred in blank upon its back, is held, in Farmers' Bank vs. Diebold Safe & L. Co. (Ohio), 58 L. R. A. 620, not to be a negotiable instrument.

A contract between a wife and her solicitor, providing that, for his services in procuring an allowance of alimony and enforcing its payment, he shall receive a share of the alimony recovered, is held, in Lynde vs. Lynde (N. J. Err. & App.), 58 L. R. A. 471, to be void, not only because a claim for alimony is incapable of assignment, but also because the contract is in contravention of public policy.

A husband and wife having their matrimonial domicile in the State, and the domicile of the wife being also there, it is held, in Kempson vs. Kempson (N. J. Err. & App.), 58 L. R. A. 484, that the court of chancery, on a bill filed by the wife, has jurisdiction to enjoin the husband from prosecuting a suit for divorce in another State, the jurisdiction of which he had invoked on a false and fraudulent allegation of his residence in that State.

Injuries caused by the negligent management of a steam roller used in repairing a highway by the State highway commissioner are held, in Hall vs. Concord (N. H.), 58 L. R. A. 455, not to render the municipality liable, where the whole territory of the municipality is by statute constituted a highway district and placed under the superintendents of such commissioner, who is given charge of the roads and bridges in the care of the city and under whose direction all repairs thereon must be made.

A satisfied judgment against the complaining witness, magistrate and constable for false imprisonment for void proceedings is held, in Blackman vs. Simpson (Mich.), 58 L. R. A. 410, to bar subsequent action against the sheriff in whose custody defendant was placed, although the first suit covered only the time until defendant reached the sheriff's custody, while the second one seeks damages for the period from that time until release. An unsatisfied judgment in replevin against a sheriff for wrongful seizure of property under execution is held, in Woodworth vs. Gorsline (Co.), 58 L. R. A. 417, not to be a bar to a subsequent action in trover to recover the value of the property from those who executed the indemnity bond. With these cases is a note collating the authorities on effect of judgment against one joint tort feasor upon liability of the other.

PUGNACIOUS INSTINCT IN BOYS.

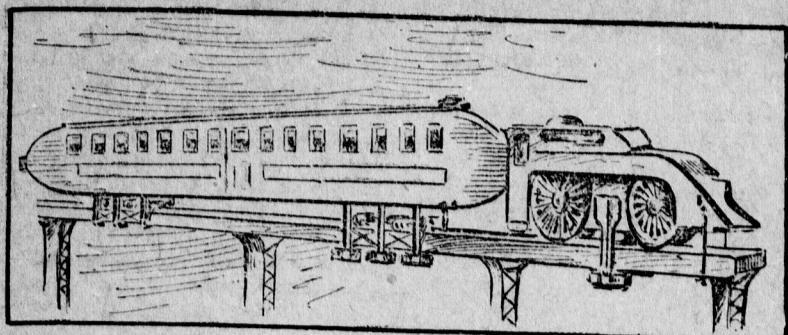
A Massachusetts Clergyman Contends It Is Right One.

"Confessions of a Father" were made by the Rev. William B. Forbush, of Charlestown, before the Mothers and Fathers' Club. He spoke at length upon the pugnacious instinct which shows itself in the ambition of the boy to be a soldier. "The pugnacious instinct is a right one," he said. "It enables a boy to show his prowess, it teaches him chivalry and also to find his place on the playground and to keep it. From this instinct a boy learns courage and persistence. If a boy is not allowed to fight at all he is pretty sure to egg on other boys to fight, as well as becoming mean and cowardly and showing an inclination to do things in the dark. The fighting instinct should be educated in a boy to the next higher step, which is a desire to compete in healthful sport. From games, the pugnacious instinct shows itself in the competition in the classroom, and afterward in the larger concerns of life. A boy who knows how to take care of himself is apt to be a peaceful boy."

Mr. Forbush also said that he believed all instincts are God-given. Besides the pugnacious, other instincts which parents ought to train in children are the dramatic or the tendency to personify heroes, and those of humor and imagination, which can be cultivated by reading and story-telling. Every child's birthright is health and the right to be trained by healthy parents. Children are morally irresponsible beings until they are 9 or 10 years old, imitating those about them.—*Boston Transcript*.

A novel writer doesn't necessarily write something novel.

CARS TO RUN SWIFTLY WITHOUT WHEELS.



MODEL OF ALBERTSON MAGNETIC TRAIN.

Letters patent have been issued by the American and European governments for a new system of railreading; which, according to its inventor, will carry a train of cars without wheels drawn by a one horse-power locomotive from New York to San Francisco in ten hours' time. This remarkable invention, which will rush a regulation railway train through space at the speed of 300 miles an hour, is the creation of Professor A. C. Albertson, an electrical engineer, late of Copenhagen University, Denmark. The facilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have been placed at the professor's disposal for the working out of his scheme. If the invention proves to be practicable it upsets a law hitherto believed immutable, namely, that the heavier the load, the more power needed to move it. Professor Albertson seems to have proved that the heavier the load, the less the power needed. The scheme in brief is as follows:

The train is equipped with a set of powerful electric magnets, which slide along under the rails and lift the cars from the track. If, for instance, a car weighs ten tons, the engineer of the train would merely turn on a magnetic force of eleven tons, which would thus overcome the weight of the train and allow it to be propelled with a friction of only one ton. In other words, the entire weight of the train is held up by the magnetic force, and experiments have actually shown that the more the train weighs the less force is needed to propel it. The great speed claimed by the inventor for the magnetic train is made possible largely by the fact that friction is almost wholly done away with.

On such a railroad system as this smoke and vibration would be eliminated; there would be no possible chance of grade-crossing accidents, no derailing, no hot boxes. Sleeping cars would be superfluous, as the distance between the oceans could be covered in one day. No mechanical or pneumatic brake would be needed, for the train is itself a brake, for, in order to stop, the engineer would simply turn on more magnetic power, thus making the pressure upward greater.

COOL HEAD IS ESSENTIAL.

Trainers of Wild Animals Must Be Ever on the Alert for Surprises.

Wildeats, tigers, jaguars, panthers, and leopards offer the greatest menace to their trainers. These are the animals that appear to long most ardently stalk their prey and utter their night cries in their native haunts. Almost incessantly they swing back and forth behind the bars peering over the heads of the spectators with wild eyes that seem to be trying to discern the forest beyond the confines of their prison house. Besides their restlessness, a reason why the big beasts of the cat family are considered more dangerous than the others is found in their deceptive methods of attack. Lions and bears meet their enemies boldly, but a tiger or a leopard—particularly the latter—creeps up stealthily, crouches, draws back when faced and then, when the victim's guard is relaxed, gives a mighty leap. Kind treatment has but slight effect upon the creatures of the forests. Their deep feeling of protest against a life that is most unnatural to them cannot be banished by lumps of sugar and friendly pats.

The process of subjection is, of course, a very gradual one. A trainer's first step is to make himself known in a pleasant way to his new pupil. He attends to its feeding for a week or so, stands by its cage talking to it and opens the door a little, rubbing its head cautiously as it approaches. Finally when the animal has become accustomed to his presence he enters the cage, being as unobtrusive as possible, so as not to frighten or irritate his host. For an hour or more at a time he may sit in the cage, reading or playing with the animal if he dares. A trainer's next move is usually to give the pupil a taste of his power. A rope is fastened to its neck and passed around two or three bars of the cage. The animal is given plenty of room in which to move, but when it makes a leap at its trainer, who has become more dictatorial in his manner than before, it is pulled up short. This practice is resorted to so often during the preliminary training that the beast loses confidence in its powers. A whipping now and then is also necessary.

When an animal is well under control it is taken from its cage into the arena, where instruction in tricks begins. It is first made to take and retain the place assigned to it. On its seat at the side of the big cage meat is placed. The animal learns that on entering it will find food there and soon acquires a habit of going voluntarily to its place. Then it must be taught to keep its seat. When it jumps down without being called it is punished a little and forced back. At length it comes to realize that it can have no peace except on its own perch and so it stays there. The same general tactics are used in teaching animals their positions on pyramids and other formations.—Success.

ITALY TIRED OF HER PAST.

Some of Her Ancient Landmarks Likely to Disappear Before Long.

Italy is tired of a glorious death. Her sons boast of Garibaldi and Marconi, not of Raphael and Julius Caesar. Venetians may well shrug their shoulders when foreigners complain of steam-boats in the Grand canal. They are not the grievous when the Campanile falls. The papers and statesmen exhort the people to imitate more powerful nations and abandon their idle, pleasure-loving spirit, their love of peacockry, idleness and fireworks, their indifference to education, to sound politics and finance.

A Natural Inquiry.

Little Nellie was out riding one day with her mother and as they passed a cemetery she asked: "Mamma, how long does it take for the tombstones to come up after they plant people?"

Somehow, it always pleases men when a worthless boy comes out, and becomes a mighty good man.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE.

A MENACE TO WOMANHOOD.



REV. J. S. STONE. An, or a more considerate wife and mother. They are the ideas that make her the opposite of these.

For years and years men have been slaves, more or less, to the club habit. Now the club is looked upon by them as a necessity. Does woman see that she is in the same danger of becoming a slave to this habit, which, in her, would be a pernicious thing? It is true that women's clubs do much that is good, but on the whole the influence can be but one way, and that is to make her less respected by man, less valuable to man, and less valuable to society as a whole. Society is based upon the home, not upon the club. If the club ruins society, what must become of the home? Women prize of emancipation from the old opinions that have held them enslaved. They have not been enslaved. Instead, they are running into slavery, where they will be the servants of a hard master.

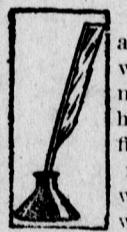
Many men cannot view with complacency all the advance that women have made of late years with the trades and business that once were regarded as exclusively man's. Some women are also complaining that men have taken up occupations that formerly were entirely women's. Time will settle questions of this kind to the satisfaction of both sexes. But time will never make men love or admire a masculine woman, or woman love or admire a feminine man. Womanish men and manly women are and ever will be disliked.

I do not know that the dislike is as strong on the part of women as it is on the part of men; but there are not a few husbands, fathers and brothers who fear that the adventures and incursions of woman into places, occupations and habits that are and have ever been distinctively held by men will destroy that type of womanhood which induces and controls man mightiest for good. Whether there be reason or not for the fear that the type of womanhood men most love is passing away, the fear exists.

No true man desires his wife to be drudge or slave. On the contrary, in her he beholds the personification of all the graces and virtues he can imagine. He looks up to her as different from himself, as being purer and nobler than he can hope ever to be. He considers her wishes as his law. She is his confidant, his counselor, his inspiration, and he leaves the busy, stormy world to find in her that sympathy and encouragement which his wearied soul longs for and must have if the best that is in him is to be brought out.

With the club has come new aspirations to women. They are longing more and more to figure in public life. The club life engenders masculine traits in women—and that is deplorable. People will continue to ask, "What are women coming to?" and there will be women to defend the incursion into new fields. Yet it seems plain that in at least one new field, the club, there is a menace to woman-

STUDY YOUR HUSBAND'S WHIMS.



Read the history of the successful men of to-day, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred the man who stands at the head of his profession, the man who has gone from poverty to wealth, or has been elected to seats of public bodies, and is first and foremost in local and general popular favor, is the man who has had a strong, capable woman behind him pushing him onward and upward. A wife is a dead weight who has to be carried, and now, when the race of life is so hard and the competition so keen no man so handicapped is going to win. The hysterical pleasure-loving woman has had her day. Men loved her and admired her, and protested against any change, but when the new woman came with her sane, rational views—a woman who could be trusted like a man,

MAKING A CARTOON.

Modern Caricature a Composite Production With Many Elements.

Few people who are not directly concerned in its making ever realize how essentially the modern caricature is a composite production. Take, for example, the big, double-page cartoon which has become such a familiar weekly feature in *Puck* and *Judge*, with its complicated group of figures, its suggestive back-ground, its multitude of clever minor points; the germ idea has been picked out from perhaps a dozen others, as the result of careful deliberation, and from the starting point the whole design has been built up, detail by detail, representing the joint cleverness of the entire editorial staff. But the collaboration reaches further back than this. A political cartoon resembles in a way a composite photograph which embodies not merely the superimposed features of the men who sat before the camera, but something also of the countless generations before them who have made their features what they are by transmitting from father to son something of their own personality. In the same way, the political cartoon of to-day is the product of a gradual evolution mirroring back the familiar features of many a cartoon of the past. It is not merely an embodiment of the ideas of the satirists who suggested it and the artist who drew it, but also of many a traditional and stereotyped symbol, bequeathed from generation to generation by artists dead and gone. The very essence of pictorial satire, its alpha and omega, so to speak, is symbolism, the use of certain established types, conventional personifications of Peace and War, Death and Famine and Disease. Father Time with his scythe, the Old Year and the New; the Russian Bear, the British Lion and the American Eagle; Uncle Sam and Columbia, Britannia and John Bull. These figures, as we have them to-day, cannot point to any one creator. They are not an inspiration of the moment, a stroke of genius, like Daumier's "Macaire" or Travies'

yet love like a woman; who could be reasoned with instead of cajoled—why, men saw that they had got a companion instead of a plaything, and the other woman's reign was over.

I should warn girls that when they marry their first thought should be for their husbands. It frequently happens, and many girls would admit it, that their pride is so overwhelming, and their joy so unbounded, that they run the risk of losing much of that anxiety for their husbands which they should feel. Men are constrained to forgive much of that thoughtlessness during the first few months of their wedded bliss, but there comes at last a time when a frown comes to their faces. It was only the young wife's thoughtlessness at first. The husband has returned home, perhaps, a little earlier in the evening than usual, and has found his young wife out. He doesn't like it, for the majority of men are like big babies, and always want a nurse to look after them. The wife is the nurse, and if she be absent the big baby grows restless, and doesn't know what to do with himself. Girls are best off who study the little whims of the men they have chosen as their protectors for life. It not only makes the loved ones better but it means tenfold the happiness for the girls themselves.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS A GREAT NAVY.

By Captain Richmond P. Hobson.

The United States ought to have supremacy among the nations of the world. Eliminating the fact that we have 17,000 miles of coastline to protect and that we have more people and property on our seashores, lakes and rivers that might be attacked from the sea than in all Europe combined, there are weighty reasons why we should have the greatest navy in the world. The policy of our country stands for many things of great importance to the world at large. Our free institutions, our peaceful nature, our industrial occupation, our policy respecting affairs at home and the peaceful part we have assumed in affairs abroad all stand for a new era in the world.

The other world powers represent an old era of militarism, warfare and inherited jealousies and animosities that ought to be abolished progressively throughout the earth, and for America to give her voice weight, to have her influence felt, to make her policies effective, she must have the navy. Armies cannot help us as they help the nations of Europe. America's standing among the nations of the world will always depend upon her naval strength.

WOMEN LOVE MORE THAN MEN.

By Paolo Mantegazza.

Men and women can love with the same force, but they will never love in the same manner, because upon the altar of their passion they bring profound different natures. Only a woman could have written this sublime thought: "Ah, undoubtedly in the mysteries of our nature to love and again to live is what is left of our heavy heritage." Neither the civilization of extreme peoples nor customs in their infinite forms, nor the caprices of tyrants, nor the supreme power of mind have been able to modify this immutable law. In the miserable calum of the Eskimo or in the palace of a prince woman gives her entire self to man, first as a daughter, then as a sweetheart, as wife, and as mother. Woe to man if he denies to live the holiest right of all, that of loving and of being loved! For woman to love is the first need. She is entirely, from head to foot, impregnated with love. It is the sun ray which beams, warms, enfolds and fertilizes the heart.

You men who think you render your wife happy by giving her luxury, gold and gowns, remember that within every woman wishes to love, feel warred by the sight of a man, lean upon his faithful arm, feel herself necessary to a companion whose pride she will be; she wishes to be the first for some one. In the midst of a splendid luxury you will see an unhappy woman enveloped by the gentle solicitude of her husband.

Do you ask a woman why she loves. She succeeds in loving creatures uncultivated enough, poor enough, deformed enough to inspire astonishment or terror. In order that this creature may be all to her she must adorn it with flowers of her imagination, illuminate it with the light which emanates from her heart. She does not doubt that she can be loved when she loves. Did Caesar doubt of victory? Napoleon of eternity?

CHINA SERVICE WHICH SOLD FOR \$15,000.



The canary yellow Sevres china cabinet herewith illustrated was recently sold for about \$15,000. That it is probably worth very much more it is reasonable to assume since the purchaser was a firm of very shrewd dealers whose purpose it manifestly is to resell. The set is particularly valuable by reason of the fact that it was painted by the inimitable elder Leve in 1786. The set consists of a plateau, teapot and cover, sugar bowl and cover, milk pitcher and one cup and saucer. It is of the finest quality of Sevres, of a delicate canary yellow groundwork, and the colors, after the lapse of more than a century and a quarter, are as bright as though they had been burned in but yesterday.

"Mayeux." They are the product of a century of evolution, a gradual survival of the fittest, resulting from the unconscious natural selection of popular approval.—Bookman.

Sighing is Caused by Worrying.
Sighing is but another name for oxygen starvation. The cause of sighing is most frequently worry. An interval of several seconds often follows moments of mental disquietude, during which time the chest walls remain rigid until the impulsive demand is made for oxygen, thus causing the deep inhalation. It is the expiration following the inspiration that is properly termed the sigh, and the sigh is simply an effort of the organism to obtain the necessary supply of oxygen. The remedy is to cease worrying. One may be anxious, but there is no rational reason for worrying. A little philosophy will banish worry at once. Worry will do no good; it will rob one of pleasures when blessings do come, as one will not be in a condition to enjoy them. All very true, our readers may say; but is it always possible to practice this philosophy? On this point

we can only say try—for it is worth acquiring.

How to Eat Mushrooms.

An American woman in Japan bought a can of mushrooms and found the directions translated into English as follows: "Direction—If several person will be to eat this in that manner they shall feel satisfied nutrition and very sweet or it can put in the hot water for the half hour and then take off the lid. They shall be proper to eat. It can be supply without putridity for several years."

When the Shah's Wives Stroll.
The Shah of Persia does not wish the public to feast their eyes on the beauty of his wives. When his numerous spouses go out for a ride or a stroll a troop of attendants precede them at a distance of a few hundred feet, shouting: "Run and hide yourselves!" Pedestrians and all others then scamper indoors.

"You are too good for me," a woman says, in the first days of their engagement; and after a while he begins to believe it, and looks further.

THE UNGUIDED BRIDEGROOM.

Rooms for Instructions on How to Look Properly Happy.

A thoughtful young man of Washington was heard to decry the fact the other day that while there is a deluge of don'ts and do's for the bride to follow—how to enter the church, how to behave during the ceremony, what to wear, and so on—the bridegroom must shift for himself.

"There is absolutely nothing to guide a man but his own awkward self, and it isn't fair," he said. "From the time a girl is old enough to hear, she understands the importance of having things done properly at a wedding, while the prospective groom is something necessary to complete the picture, and nothing short of inspiration can get a man through a marriage ceremony gracefully."

"In order to impress the bride and spectators that he is enthusiastic about it, he appears with a sort of frozen grin on his face that you expect to melt at any moment and run down his collar. If he is too frightened to respond in a loud voice some of his bride's girl friends will whisper that he was unwilling from the first—again, if he replies in a loud, stern voice, another bunch in another direction of the church will huddle together and express how glad they are that they are not marrying him, while the attitude of many is that they are signing away their life and all worth living for. So I think it about time," concluded the thoughtful young man, "that somebody is writing a few hints on how to behave that we may appear enthusiastic about being married without being ridiculous and a target for the people to knock at."—Washington Post.

NEW FIVE-MASTED SHIP IS THE FINEST OF ITS TYPE

The first schooner of her type to be launched in the Atlantic is the five-masted steel "Kineo," built at the A. Sewall yards at Bath, Me. The "Kineo" will be able to carry an im-



THE BIG SCHOONER KINEO.

men amount of canvas and is expected to make a record for speed. In freight carrying the schooner is expected to make a saving over the best of freight steamers, and it is the prediction of her builders that she, and others of her type, will give the sailing vessel a new lease of life on the high seas.

How Shop Girls Dance.

The dance hall is truly a passion with working girls. I suppose it is bred in the feminine bone. I have seen the little girls on the East Side dancing rhythmically on the street, to the music of some hand organ, while heavy wagons rolled by unheeded. When those little girls grow older and become shop girls they continue to indulge their passion for the waltz. Some of them dance every night, and are so confirmed in it that they are technically known as "splayers." Many a girl, nice girl, too, loves the art so much that she will dance with any man she meets, whatever his character or appearance. Often two girls will go to some dance hall, which may or may not be entirely respectable, and deliberately look for men to dance with. A girl may never want to see her fellow waltz again, but many of these girls get involved with undesirable men simply through their uncontrollable passion for the waltz. When carried to excess, it is as bad as drink or gambling.—Leslie's Monthly.

His Lucid Explanation.

"Ef you please, suh," said the colored citizen, "I come for my freedom papers."

"Your freedom papers?"

"Yes, suh. Ain't you de man what married me?"

"I'm the man—but what do you want me to do now?"

"Well, suh, I ain't got edification nuff ter say it lak de law say it, but—I wants you ter unmarry me—onjine-me—put me asunder—make me one again, en not two, en sen' me on my freedom honeymoon!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Painting is Appropriate.

Some very handsome paintings were placed recently on the walls of the cafe of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. The man who hung them evidently had a good idea of the fitness of things. Suspended just over the sign of a firm of Wall street brokers is a picture of a flock of sheep, the thickness of whose fleeces indicates that they are about ready to be shorn. "Very appropriate," is the inevitable comment of those who notice the juxtaposition of the sign and the painting.

Most men cease to be cynics before they are 30 years of age.

THE ENTERPRISE

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

Two wrecks within one week on the North Shore railroad indicates something radically wrong.

The postal scandal and investigation has afforded the San Francisco Chronicle another opportunity to pitch into Ex-Congressman Ladd. Thus far the Chronicle has failed to make any of its mud stick.

Don't overlook the offer of the Farm and Home, published on page 5, of \$1000 in 197 cash prizes. It doesn't cost you a cent to try for one of the prizes. You may win the first prize of \$250. Read the offer and then try your luck.

Every one of the questions contained in the Home and Farm offer, which appears on another page, is full of public interest. Every one of our readers has the right to answer the questions and try for a prize, and it does not cost any one a cent to do so. Read the offer and send in your answers.

The movement to incorporate the town of Colma keeps moving. Inasmuch as the proposed limits of the future town of Colma includes the territory from Ocean View to the land of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co. at Baden Station, we suggest the limit be taken off so as to include all of the First township.

The Postoffice Department has ordered: "That on and after October 1, 1903, United States postage stamps overprinted 'Philippines' shall not be accepted for postage on matter mailed within the United States, and United States postage stamps without the Philippine overprint shall not be accepted for postage in the Philippine Islands."

LOOK OUT FOR FIRE.

The importance of taking every possible precaution against loss by fire the ensuing week and until after the Fourth of July cannot be too strongly emphasized. Everything everywhere is now so dry that a single spark may start a fire big enough to destroy the town. If you have hose see that it is in order and ready for instant use. If you have none, this is a good time to make an investment of that kind. It is also well to have water pails about filled with water. Remove all sorts of rubbish from your premises. Use your hose to wet the ground around your house. In the business part of town keep all packing boxes, goods in cases and rubbish off the sidewalks and away from any place where it may be exposed to fireworks. It doesn't cost much to take care and a little precaution may save your home, your business or the town from destruction.

IRRIGATION WORK, TRUCKEE RIVER, NEV.

The Secretary of the Interior has advertised for sealed proposals to be received at the Department of the Interior until 2 o'clock p. m., July 15, 1903, for the construction of about 15 miles of canals, with diverting dam, headworks, spillways and tunnels, for the diversion and conveyance of 1400 cubic feet of water per second from the Truckee river, between Clark Station and Wadsworth, Nevada, to irrigable lands in Truckee and Carson valleys. Detailed information can be obtained on the ground from Mr. L. H. Taylor, resident engineer, Reno, Nevada.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

IT WILL BE ENFORCED.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The June water rate must be paid on or before the last day of June. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of July and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

FOR SALE.

The Linden Hotel with all its furniture, bar room and business is for sale. Price and terms will be named upon application to the owner at the hotel.

FOR SALE.

Store and stock of fruit, confectionery, notions, cigars and tobacco. Cheap for cash. JOHN VUEJTCHE.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

RWARD!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

THE TOO EARLY BIRD.

A Social Nuisance For Whom There Is No Excuse.

The too early birds are a source of trouble and inconvenience to the entire neighborhood.

Invite the too early birds to a dinner, and they arrive an hour before the time.

Your last little touches have to be delegated to the first amiable soul who appreciates the misery of entertaining the too early birds. You had intended to replace a vase of carnations with one of roses or possibly you had at the last moment intended to shift the plate cards, having suddenly remembered that Miss Jones had a quiet fancy for Mr. Smith; that Mr. Smith reciprocated.

Mr. Smith will have to wonder, and Miss Jones will have to summon up her presence of mind and conceal her disappointment. The too early birds must be greeted as though you were glad to see them and appreciated their apparent impatience to have the fun begin.

You really would like to give your hair another touch, but not so. Your guests await you.

The too early birds haunt the railway stations hours before the train leaves and start off on the journey jaded and out of sorts.

If the too early birds are ever amiable it is at such a "previous" hour that the rest of mankind is elsewhere, and the fact is not generally appreciated.

If there is one class of humanity more exasperating than the too early birds I have yet to meet them. The man who is too late may entail inconvenience, but at least you have the satisfaction of noting his discomfiture at missing the treat through his own act.

The too early birds are an infliction, and they carry with them no compensating redaction whatever.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

ASKING QUESTIONS OF THE CUCKOO.

A curious legend regarding the cuckoo is found among the Danes, which, with some modifications, is likewise current in many parts of Germany, in England and the north of Europe. When in early springtime the voice of the cuckoo is first heard in the woods, every village girl kisses her hand and asks the question, "Cuckoo, cuckoo, when shall I be married?" and the old folks inquire, "Cuckoo, cuckoo, when shall I be released from this world's cares?" The bird in answer continues singing "Cuckoo" as many times as years will elapse before the object of their desires will come to pass.

But as some old people live to an advanced age and many girls marry late in life the poor bird has so much to do in answering the questions put to her that the building season goes by; she has no time to make her nest, but lays her eggs in that of the hedge sparrow.

CARE OF BOOKS.

A lover of books will always take good care of them. He never holds the book by the corner of the cover, never turns down leaves, never lays the book down open, either with the face downward or on its back, and never breaks the binding by opening the book too forcibly. He turns the leaves one by one, taking great care not to soil or tear them, and uses the volume gently. It makes no difference if the book be cheap or worn; he always handles it gently.

CAUCASIA.

The 10,000,000 inhabitants of Caucasus are made up of the remnants of many ancient nomadic tribes. According to Russian statistics, only 2,500,000 are Russians, 1,000,000 are Armenians, 1,500,000 Tartars and Georgians, while the rest are principally Mohammedan tribes. It is asserted that there are thirty different languages and dialects spoken in Caucasus.

OLD FAVORITES

Marching Through Georgia.
Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing another song—
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along—
Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong,
While we were marching through Georgia.

Chorus—
Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes you free!
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,
While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkies shouted when they heard the joyful sound!
How the turkeys gobbled which our comissary found!

How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground!
While we were marching through Georgia.

Yes, and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears,

When they saw the honored flag they had not seen for years;

Hardly could they be restrained from breaking forth in cheers,

While we were marching through Georgia.

"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!"
So the saucy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast.

Had they not forgot, alas! to reckon with the 'host,'

While we were marching through Georgia.

So we made a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,

Sixty miles in latitude—three hundred to the main;

Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,

While we were marching through Georgia.

—Henry C. Work.

The Angel's Whisper.

A baby was sleeping,

Its mother was weeping,

For her husband was far on the wild

raging sea;

And the tempest was swelling

Round the fisherman's dwelling.

And she cried, "Dermot, darling, oh,

come back to me!"

Her beads while she number'd,

The baby still slumber'd,

And smiled in her face as she bended

the knee;

"Oh, blest be that warning,

My child, thy sleep adoring,

For I know that the angels are whispering with thee."

"And while they are keeping

Bright watch o'er thy sleeping,

Oh, pray to them softly, my baby, with

me;

And say thou wouldest rather

They'd watch o'er thy father!"

For I know that the angels are whispering with thee."

The dawn of the morning

Saw Dermot returning,

And the wife wept with joy her babe's

father to see;

And closely caressing

Her child, with a blessing,

Said, "I knew that the angels were whispering with thee."

—Samuel Lover.

GREAT FLOATING DRY DOCK.

Huge Affair to Be Built and Towed to the Philippines.

The largest steel floating dry dock in the world, to float the largest battleships, and one that is to be towed 13,000 miles to the Philippine Islands will be built for the government by the Maryland Steel Company. The dock is to be 500 feet long and of extra strength and weight, weighing 10,000 tons principally to enable it to stand a voyage half way round the world.

The dock will cost \$1,124,000 and will be twenty-seven months in building. The builders are to deliver the great structure on the Atlantic coast and the navy department will take up the gigantic task of getting the dock to its destination.

When the Maryland Steel Company undertook to deliver the Algiers dock at New Orleans four tug boats took the dock down the Patapsco, yet the headway was just perceptible, says the Baltimore American. The dock put to sea in tow of a steamship and two sea tugs, making only four knots an hour. It was said that the tow-bill was \$25,000 and that \$50,000 insurance on the dock was paid for the voyage. The dock will have to be towed across the Atlantic ocean, through the Mediterranean sea, down the Suez Canal and Red sea, across the Indian ocean and up the China sea to Manila. If four knots an hour is made it will require 151 days for the voyage if no stops are made, which will be impossible, owing to the towing ships having to recoal or wait for good weather. The tow will be the longest and longest in history.

The Algiers dock lifts 15,000 tons, is 500 feet long, weighs 6,865 tons and cost \$10,000. The new Manila dock is to lift from 16,000 to 18,000 tons, is to be 500 feet long, will weigh 10,000 tons and will cost \$1,124,000. It will consist of three pontoons that will form the flooring of the dock and two side walls, all of steel. In the Algiers dock these five sections are bolted together and are separable, but in the new dock the sections will be made permanent. The dock is to be a self-docking one, the largest pontoon being the middle one.

In order to dock this section the smaller outer pontoons will be sunk under the middle pontoon and then

pumped out, raising the larger section. The self-docking system of the Manila dock will be different from that of the Algiers dock.

The dock must lift battleships two feet out of the water—situation that increases the stability of the ship fifteen or twenty times. To sink the dock to receive a ship water is admitted to compartments in the hull through about twenty valves admitting a volume of water as large as a man's body, occupying about an hour's time. The Algiers dock has lifted the battleship Illinois in one hour and fifty-seven minutes. The dock will be constructed in an excavation near the beach and when it is ready to be launched the strip of land holding back the Patapsco will be cut away, the water admitted, when the big structure will float.

HARD TO TELL AGE OF FISH.

Size Not a Criterion, for the Food Supply Determines This.

"It is easy enough for a man to study up books and then come out and announce that he has certain theories about animal life," says Manager Spencer at the battery aquarium to a writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser, "but when he studies the living animals themselves, if he is fair-minded, it won't be very long before he'll begin to acknowledge that theories are of little value and that the more a man learns the more he will realize how little he knows.

"A man came here one day with his head just bulging with natural history secrets and theories of marine life. He told me that he had found a way to tell the age of fishes and got quite indignant because I refused to agree with him. I've studied fishes for a good many years and believe that it's an utter impossibility to tell their ages. Size can have little or nothing to do with ages. The trout are a good example and like all other fishes their growth is governed by their food supply. In some localities, when range and food supply are restricted, trout seldom grow to large size. In other localities, such as the large lakes of Maine, the fish reach a weight of from six to ten pounds. It is no uncommon thing for a trout to be placed in a well and remain there for a dozen, fifteen or even twenty years, and when taken out weigh less than a pound.

"When I was a boy I lived up in Vermont. There was a trout brook running across my father's farm. The banks were narrow and grassy and the waterway cold and quite deep. There was one big trout which always stayed in one hole under the bank. He was not so very large, but perhaps weighed a pound and a half. When I wanted to scare him out I would stand and joggle the bank above him and he would invariably return to his hole. Year after year I tried to capture that trout by spearing him and year after year I failed. Trout were scarce in the brook and I have every reason to believe that it was one trout I pursued year after year. In

TOWN NEWS

The Glorious Fourth.
One week from today.
The day we celebrate.
Be ready for the fire alarm.
C. Hynding of Redwood City was in town Tuesday.

Let the fireworks roar but look out for a conflagration.

Mrs. A. Bildhauer is reported slightly improving.

R. J. Carroll and wife made a trip to San Jose Monday.

W. J. Martin returned from the North on Wednesday.

Work at the stone quarry is going on with a full force.

Dave Martin is spending his vacation at Concord, Cal.

Shoot your firecrackers but keep a bucket of water handy.

Mrs. E. C. Collins of San Francisco spent Friday in this town.

S. C. Coombs is still confined to his home on account of sickness.

Geo. Bissett has had the roof of his house on Olive avenue painted.

The steel works are still delayed for want of material for building.

Mrs. J. J. Nesser of San Francisco paid our town a visit Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Grogan of Shasta County is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Schmidt.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Ferriter of San Rafael were visitors here on Wednesday.

Henry Michenfelder spent Saturday looking after his interests at this place.

We are pleased to note the fact that Mrs. W. J. Martin continues to improve.

John Kelly came up from Morgan Hill Sunday on a visit to old friends here.

W. S. Taylor received a large consignment of hay from Tres Pinos the last week.

A. E. Shirley departed last week for a two weeks' trip through Santa Cruz county.

Three carloads of building material from the east arrived Thursday for the steel plant.

W. F. Bailey has completed quite an artistic sign on Geo. Wallace's lodging house on Grand avenue.

Don't overlook the entertainment at Armour Pavilion this evening for the benefit of the Catholic church.

The many friends of J. Fourie will be pleased to learn that he is steadily improving at the Agnews hospital.

Foreman Newman had his hose company out for a drill last Monday night. All members were present.

Some three or four acres of grass were burned in a grass fire below the school house Wednesday afternoon.

Fourteen carloads of packing-house products were shipped from the Western Meat Company's plant last Monday.

Dr. McGovern is spending a few days at Santa Rosa with the National Guard of California, of which he is a member.

Mrs. Lennie LaBree of South San Francisco is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith.—Lodi Sentinel.

Miss Mary O'Connor, sister of J. P. O'Connor of this place, graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose last Friday.

It is reported that the obstacle to the construction of the electric road has been removed and that work will begin at an early date.

Mrs. H. J. Vandembos and daughter and Miss Mary McDonald attended the Normal school graduating exercises at San Jose Friday.

Mrs. A. Roddick spent Friday here as the guest of Mrs. J. E. Sullivan. Mr. Roddick is in the cattle region of northern Medocino county.

Arthur Thompson, who left here some three weeks ago, is at present employed in one of the packing houses at South Omaha, Neb.

J. P. Fourie, oldest son of John Fourie of this place, arrived from France Saturday and intends to make his future home with his folks.

Toney Bildhauer returned from Los Angeles last Saturday, where he has spent the past six months in one of the slaughtered houses at that place.

The coming week will be fraught with danger. Look out for the fire-cracker fire. The small boy and the big firecracker will hold the town in a state of terror.

The Standard Electric Company has had a force of men engaged in replacing insulators and inspecting the line between San Francisco and Redwood City the past week.

With three derricks in operation continuously and a force of seventy-five men the output of rock at the South San Francisco quarry amounts to five hundred tons daily.

P. R. Brown has made arrangements to move to San Mateo today, where he will make his future home. He will still remain in the employ of the Western Meat Company as night engineer.

Miss Mount, formerly teacher at the local school, was in town Saturday calling on former friends. Miss Mount has been teaching school in the Philippines since her departure from here.

Mrs. S. A. Coombs and wife, former residents of this place, have located in one of the Werner cottages on Commercial avenue. The couple made Redwood City their home for some time past.

A. T. Brill, who has been a trustworthy employee for the Western Meat Company the past two years, departed for his home in New York City last Monday, where he will remain until after the holiday season.

Miss Kitty Eikenkotter, niece of Supervisor Eikenkotter, was among the injured in the railroad accident at Point Reyes on Sunday. Fortunately the young lady's injuries are not very serious.

Rev. Geo. F. Samuel will preach in Hansbrough Hall Sunday, June 28th, at 7:30 p. m. sharp. The congregation is steadily increasing in size and the community is taking greater interest in the church.

The case of Green vs. Thornton was tried before a jury in the Superior Court at San Jose and a verdict rendered June 24th. The verdict is against Thornton and gives the Green heirs possession of the old Green ranch, near Colma, and \$5000 in cash.

The County Board of Education is in session at Redwood City correcting examination papers and revising the course of study. Principal H. R. Painton is attending the session regularly which will close about the first of the coming month.

Messrs. Baldwin & Howell are so pleased with the result of the application of oil to the surface of Warren road in San Mateo Park, that they are making arrangements to have all the roads in that popular addition similarly treated.—San Mateo Times.

W. J. McEWEN,
Vitaopathist.
Do you suffer from any ailments?

TRY VITAOPATHY.
It has helped others it will help you!
Hours: 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays by appointment.

On Saturday, June 20th, Geo. Leahy, formerly of this place, was drowned in the San Joaquin River at Cornwell, while in swimming with his brother, Wm. Leahy, and several other young men. The body of Geo. Leahy was buried at Menlo Park on Tuesday, Geo. Wallace of this place acting as one of the pallbearers.

MEMORIAL.
Whereas, The Almighty and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, having seen fit and believing it wise, did remove from our midst our much esteemed Neighbor Rudolph Gollnik:

Therefore, we, the Neighbors of Progress Camp No. 425, W. of W. most sincerely offer the bereaved wife and family that heartfelt sympathy which we know must be borne by her in her loneliness under these trying circumstances.

Resolved, That this memorial be placed upon the minutes of the Camp and copy be sent to the wife and also be sent to the Enterprise for publication.

C. R. Robinson,
T. Mason,
Committee.

EXCURSION RATES.

South San Francisco, June 25th, 1903.

Special rates for July 4th: From South San Francisco to San Francisco and return, 50c.; tickets good going July 3rd and 4th, and returning on July 7th. Special rates to other stations given on application to Agent.

A. KELLER, Agt.

MILLBRAE NOTES.

E. A. Green and family are down from the city for the summer.

Quite a delegation of our town people left on Tuesday for a month's camp at La Honda.

Deput Agent Murphy and wife leave on the first for a two weeks' stay in Northern California.

The Oakland Dairy has transferred all its stock to Menlo Park for a period of six weeks, owing to a scarcity of pasture.

Laborers from all parts of the country have been flocking here of late seeking employment on the new pipe line which the Spring Valley Water Company is putting through.

Supt. Worthington of the Coast line has given orders for the enlargement of the depot at this point. Commodious living quarters will be fitted up for the agent and considerable more warehouse room added.

Geo. Leahy, who was drowned at Antioch last Friday, worked here all last summer driving a team for Contractor Cushing. He was a young man of steady habits and made many friends during his stay, all of whom will regret his untimely death.

Mr. H. J. Vandembos and daughter and Miss Mary McDonald attended the Normal school graduating exercises at San Jose Friday.

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He preferred terra cotta, but it would cost more money, and he was compelled to use galvanized iron for the sake of economy. He thought the extra cost for terra cotta trimmings would be about \$5000.

John McBain advised the Board to use terra cotta if the cost was \$10,000 extra. Galvanized iron would be a disgrace to the county.

A BOOTLESS EFFORT.

African Servant Whose Vanity Stood a Supreme Test.

The first demand of a servant in Africa is for new clothing and boots. Mr. Portman in "Station Studies" tells of securing a black boy named Hamis, who immediately declared that he must have new boots, so his master went with him to a shop where boots were obtainable.

He beckoned to me eagerly to enter, and the anxious fear of winning me inside once accomplished, he flew like a bird of prey at some brilliantly polished brown boots which adorned one end of the room. Their size was so diminutive that only the smallest of dandies could have worn them, and their shape so exquisite that even he must have gone through long and careful training to achieve his purpose. Such a training, I need hardly say, Hamis had never experienced. He had, on the contrary, gone unshod all his life.

But none of these considerations seemed, in his opinion, to present any hindrance, and in a moment he was sitting on the ground carefully trying the sole of the boot by his own to see if it were really small enough. Yes, it proved to be just right. The cloudy outline of his own sole showed up in voluptuous folds all round the slender lines of the boot. The heel just reached his heel, and the toe came within an inch of his toe. He was satisfied; the size was right; he would wear that boot.

I was content to watch him for a moment or two as he strained and battled with his new purchase. It was a fresh experience if a melancholy one. But after a moment or two I searched the shop for a pair of boots that might suit him. Having chosen the largest I could find, I informed Hamis, through the interpretation of the shopman, that the pair into which he had forced a few of his toes would not be his. "Let him take them off," I continued. Fearful of my intentions, he had by this time almost succeeded in getting them on. "Let him try the pair which I have selected for him."

But I was too late. For at this Hamis not only managed to dispose of his feet finally in the boots, but actually stood up in them without sign of pain, and indicated that they fitted him perfectly.

"No," said I, growing impatient, "the boots do not fit perfectly; they do not fit at all. Take them off."

But he had no thought of resigning them so easily. And it was not till I had seized him sharply and pronounced an ultimatum through the agency of the shopman that the whole horror of his position dawned upon him, and he realized that I really meant what I said.

Then, before there could be any chance of intervening, the whole strength of his emotions burst forth in a sea of tears, and simultaneously in such a storm of eloquence as I had never heard before. I made several attempts to silence him without any success, and was finally driven to order that his boots should be removed by force.

So we formed ourselves into a sort of team, the boy pulling at Hamis's feet and we at the boys' waist; and at last we managed to twist and wriggle the boots from Hamis's feet. They were blown and swollen indeed, but still unburst and salable, although as a size larger. I appealed the shopman, urged Hamis into the street, followed him myself, and we went home, bootless, hot and sulky.

THE BRAZILIAN COW-TREE.

Mr. Paul Fountain, a recent traveller in South America, describes a remarkable tree which he found growing in the valley of the Amazon, and which he thinks may be found in Central America as well. As in the case of the rubber-tree, it is the sap of the tree that makes it interesting.

Its sap is a milk, singularly like the finest cow's milk. It is highly nutritious and will mix with water, hot or cold, and never curdles in coffee, coco or tea. It keeps good for a week, even in this climate, and has much the taste of a cow's milk in which cinnamon has been steeped. It is rather thicker than ordinary milk, having the feeling in the mouth of liquid gum. If left standing for a time a thick, unctuous cream arises, which, when dry, has the consistency of wax. I have drunk large quantities of it, both as it came from the tree and also mixed with tea or cocoa, with which it combines better than cow's milk; and I can say that it is not only exceedingly sustaining, but it has not the slightest deleterious quality. When I could get this sap I always chose it in preference to cow's milk.

The sap is obtained either by wounding the bark of the trunk or by breaking the smaller branches. It runs freely, and several quarts can be obtained from a single tree in the course of a few hours. Unless the tree is much broken or cut, it does not seem to suffer much from the loss of sap.

Britain's Fisheries.

In a recent year the fish caught around the British coast weighed 800,000 tons, being worth in money from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000. A year's catch in the United Kingdom comprises, among other things, 250,000 tons of herrings. It is not easy to conceive what the figures mean. Packaged up in thousands, the herrings would fill 2,500,000 barrels. Eight million cod are caught in a year, and 6,000 tons of salmon, with a value of between \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000.

MANY ATTRACTIONS FOR POLITICIANS IN POSITION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

J. INGALLS, of Kansas, once stated that the office of United States Senator was the most attractive post under the government—the supreme prize of American politics—the Presidency not excepted. Mr. Ingalls was not the only man who held that opinion. In the cloakroom of the Senate a few days ago the reasons why the office of Senator was such a desirable position were subject of an animated discussion between a group of Senators.

"One of the reasons that the office is so much sought after," said a Western Senator, "is that its comparative fixity of tenure gives service in the upper branch of Congress a powerful charm for men of ambition. Its desirability may be inferred from the action of many of the Legislatures in the last few months which have had Senators to elect. Within the last few weeks Platt, of New York; Fairbanks, of Indiana; Spooner, of Wisconsin; Teller, of Colorado; Platt, of Connecticut, and Allison, of Iowa, were re-elected for the term beginning this year.

The only instance known of a man resigning his seat in the Senate to enter the House was that furnished by Henry Clay. The relative attractiveness of the two branches of Congress has radically changed since that time, however, and there are several reasons why the post of a Senator is far more desirable than that of a Representative, although the salary is no greater.

The post of Senator carries with it a social prestige which is wanting in that of a Representative. The term is much longer, the chamber is smaller, and, therefore, each of its members is able to command a greater share of the country's attention than falls to the lot of the average Representative. In addition to this the scope of the Senate's activity because of its power over treaties and Presidential nominations is broader than that of the house; it has been able to usurp, through its power of amendment, the prerogative primarily belonging to the House of originating revenue bills, and the freedom of debate which it enjoys gives a chance for all of its members to assert themselves. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why lawyers of the first rank, like Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and Spooner, of Wisconsin, enjoying a lucrative practice in their respective States, have been willing to give up their large private income to accept a seat in the Senate, which pays but a small fraction of the money they could undoubtedly earn on the outside.

"It may also account for the fact that men of the very highest talent and reputation have been anxious to accept Senatorial honors in cases where their private income is sufficient to place them above the ordinary struggles of life."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A MINGLING OF DELICATE AND AUSTERE EFFECTS IN THE HIGH TURN-OVER COLLARS.



A mingling of delicate and austere effects shows in the new high turn-over linen collars which are ornamented with embroidered or woven-in dots in white or color and a single or double row of hemstitching about the edges. Other linen turnover collars come in uncompromising plainness. Some of the models have a perpendicular buttonhole near the edge of each flap in front. Through these buttonholes a link clasp is slipped. Low rolling Byron collars are popular for sporting costumes, as they permit perfect freedom for the throat and at the same time have a neat, trim appearance. A linen collar which has attained popularity in Paris is a stiff, clerical band, fastening with two studs at the back. The scarf is tied about the base of the collar. The tie which is, as a rule, worn with the stiff linen collar is the long scarf of soft silk crepe or the new linen gauze. Long scrags are the prevailing neckties. There are, indeed, comparatively few stiff manly ties to wear with linen collars. Even ascots are softly crossed or the ends merely looped over each other. The Windsor tie, with its loose, free bow or soft knot, is a favorite.

NO RACE SUICIDE IN THIS FAMILY.



MR. AND MRS. OSCAR WEBER AND CHILDREN.

Oscar Weber, of Atlantic City, proves his belief in the "Roosevelitan theory" by striving to pound out a living as a cabinet maker for a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are boys. By strict attention to detail and indomitable ambition Weber has succeeded in giving all of them educational advantages and none of them has gone to bed hungry. The oldest child has reached the advanced age of 25, and the youngest is half past three. Weber was born in Saxony and his wife is a Bohemian, but neither of them is worrying on that account. In fact they are both well satisfied with the institutions of their adopted country. The accompanying picture of the family is a chip shy, as one child was away from home when the camera was trained on the group.

NO STREET CAR SEATS FOR HER.

"Lots of funny things happen right along on these cars," said a conductor on the Fourteenth street line to a passenger, one day last week. "See the large woman standing inside?" he continued, using his index finger. "Well, she boarded my car at the Treasury, and unless somebody leaves the car I'm of the opinion she'll be standing when we reach Mount Pleasant, and all for her treatment of a poor, timid little man who failed to resign his seat to her, a space that she could not have occupied to save her life, and she knew it; but some women, in order to make men occupying seats feel uncomfortable, will do anything from smothering them with their aggressive bundles down to standing on their feet, all of which this woman had tortured the little man with, and she finally was the cause of sending the whole car into a roar of laughter.

With the woman, standing in front of him and swinging on to a strap, the little man tried to get up, and, as the large woman thought, to offer her his seat at last. Quite loud enough for every one to hear, she said, with complete satisfaction and in a tone calculated to freeze anything: "Oh, I insist that you keep your seat, sir. I have stood for ten squares, and I guess I can stand the rest of the way," and he was fairly shoved back into his seat.

Does a little appreciation spoil you? It spoils most people.

explained to you, sir, that I am perfectly able to stand, and would not have your seat."

"But," cried the little man, "I want to get off," and everybody laughed at the large woman.—Washington Post.

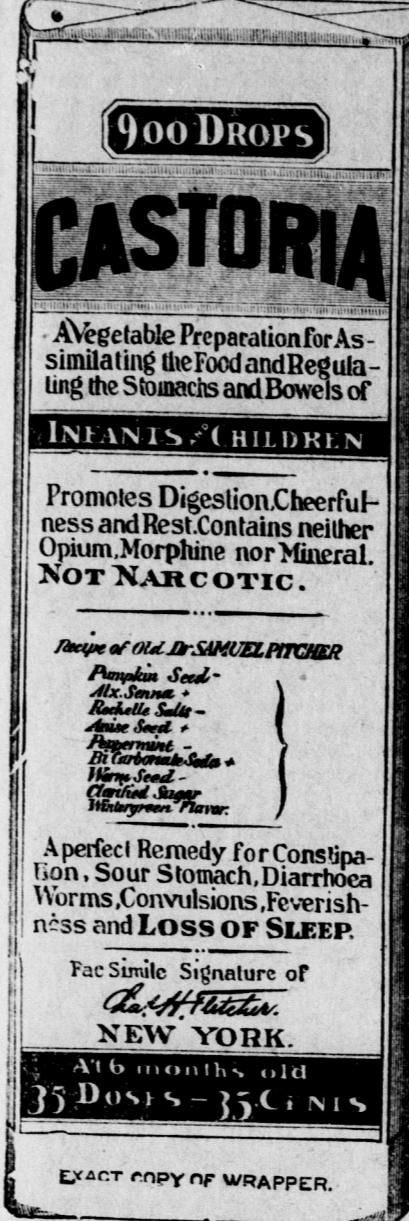
Stockings.

How many readers are familiar with the history and origin of the most common articles they daily use? We eat, drink, wear without thinking whence or wherefore. Stockings were known among the Romans more than 1,800 years ago, as is proved by paintings found in the ruins of Pompeii. They were considered more ornamental than useful. In the colder climate of northern Europe they became a necessity, and the manufacture of them became a recognized employment in the twelfth century, when they were fashioned chiefly of cloth. In the reign of Edward II, they assumed a resemblance of those now worn. At the courts of Spain and Italy they were fashioned of silk and were made enormously large.

Indiana Men Are Tallest.

The men of Indiana are taller than those of any other State or nation in the world. This is shown by army records.

Does a little appreciation spoil you? It spoils most people.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chat H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chat H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BRIDAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Not Nearly So Many Taken Nowadays as There Used to Be.

Brides are probably just as beautiful now as ever they were, but they are not nearly so anxious to record their postnuptial loveliness by means of photographs. Most photographers say they are glad of it.

"I never did enjoy taking the pictures of brides," said a photographer. "Like all the rest of the world, I love the dear creatures, but when it comes down to \$4 a dozen commercialism they do not satisfy my artistic instincts. Few brides take a good picture. Somehow their togs are not becoming. A bride is supposed to look superlatively lovely on her wedding day, but if anybody dared to tell the truth on the subject that superstition soon would be exploded and the sweet things would realize that, instead of looking their best on that occasion, most of them are apt to look their worst. It is the same way when they come to be photographed in their wedding finery. They are either too pale or too red, and they have a nervous, anxious expression that robs the face of all good lines for photographic purposes.

"The time was when no bride considered herself really married until she had arrayed herself in spotless white and had her picture taken. Generally 'she' came with her, and 'he' looked just about as foolish as she did. Goodness' sake, the trouble I have had posing brides and bridegrooms before the camera! Instead of telling them to look pleasant I always felt like saying, 'Don't look idiotic if you can possibly help it, and then I would have to think up some device to keep her from scrunching down too close against his shoulder and to keep him from responding with an equally inappropriate embrace. But with all my precautions I never fully succeeded in preventing their acting like lunatics. The other day when looking over a lot of old negatives I came across several hundred of those sentimental combinations, and I thanked my lucky stars that nowadays few newly mated couples have the camera craze."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Crocodile.

Pliny said the crocodile's skin "will abide any injury and not be pierced." That may have been true in his day, but it is not true now. The bullet of a heavy modern rifle will pierce the skin anywhere unless it strikes in a slanting direction. The crocodile is not as a rule hard to kill, provided one can get a good shot at it, but that is just the trouble. It has not the marvelous venom of the shark, which will sometimes struggle furiously for an hour, although covered with apparently mortal wounds.—Chicago News.

Remarkable Lakes.

On the Caspian Shikl peninsula, in the Caspian sea, there are five small lakes. One of them is covered with salt crystals strong enough to allow man and beast to cross the lake on foot. Another is as round as any circle and of a lovely rose color. Its banks of salt crystal form a setting white as the driven snow to the water, which not only shows all the colors from violet to rosy red, but from which rises a perfume of violets. Both the perfume and the color are the result of the presence of sea-weeds.

A Horse's Strength.

The average weight of a horse is 1,000 pounds; his strength is equivalent to that of five men. In a horse mill moving at three feet per second, track twenty-five feet diameter, he exerts with the machine the power of four and a half horses. The greatest amount a horse can pull in a horizontal line is 900 pounds, but he can only do this momentarily; in continued exertion probably half of this is the limit.

Not Superstitions.

Mr. Hopeford—The date you have set for our wedding comes on Friday. Friday is supposed to be an unlucky day.

Mrs. Lakeside (from the west)—So I've heard; but it can't be any more unlucky than the other days. I've tried all the rest.—New York Weekly.

Sweet Peace Assured.

Rufus—Nossuh! Ah don't have no trouble wif de boss at de shop.

Uncle Remus—Huh! Yo' mus' a done reformed yo' ways, den. Is yo'?

Rufus—Nossuh! Ah'se done quit de job!—Chicago News.

Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry is a good feed for young ducks.

Only medium sized eggs should be set. Extra large or small ones are apt to produce deformed chicks.

Turkeys are not so sure to come home as other fowls; hence it is a good plan to mark them in some way.

Feed the young chicks often if you will have them growing rapidly, but do not feed more at a time than they will eat up clean in a few minutes.

Destroy the old nests as soon as the hens come off with the chicks. The safest and best plan is to burn all of the old material.

Healthy fowls pick up their food quickly and relish it. When they go at it lazily, pick up a grain or two and then stop something is wrong.

Never shut the fowls up in such close quarters that they cannot take enough exercise to promote digestion. Hens treated in this way will soon become too fat to lay.

If you have a canary or other cage bird look to its claws from time to time, for in a state of captivity the bird's nails grow so long that they need cutting. If this be neglected the bird is in danger of getting its nails caught in the cage and hanging there till it dies. Use a sharp pair of nail scissors and take care not to cut more than just the tips of the nails. If you hold the bird in a good light you will see a little red "thread" in each nail. This you must avoid or you will draw blood and hurt your little pet.

RHEUMATISM

An All the Year Round Disease.

Rheumatism does not come and go with winter time always; in fact some suffer more during the Spring and Summer than at any other season. When the blood is charged with Uric Acid, Alkali and other irritating poisons, then the system is in the right condition for Rheumatism to develop, and an attack is liable to come at any time, Winter or Summer. Rheumatism, because it attacks different parts of the body, and is sudden or slow in its action, is given various names such as acute and chronic, muscular, articular, inflammatory, mercurial and sciatic, but it is the same old acid blood that causes all. Some are constant sufferers, while others have only occasional spells of Rheumatism, stiffness in the muscles and joints, and the blood settle upon the valves of the heart and ends suddenly and fatally.

It won't do to let Rheumatism run on. It is a dangerous disease, and you can never tell where it is going to strike. Home remedies, plasters, liniments and such things as produce counter-irritation, are soothing and may relieve the pain temporarily, but the polluted, acid blood cannot be reached by external applications.

Rheumatism must be treated through the blood, and no remedy brings such prompt and lasting relief as S. S. S. It attacks the disease in the blood, neutralizes the acids, and removes all irritating poisons and effete matter from the system.

S. S. S. strengthens and enriches the thin acid blood, and, as it circulates through the body, the corrodin, gnawing poisons and acid deposits are dislodged and washed out of the dislodged and washed out of the

about their case will receive valuable aid and helpful advice from our physicians, for which no charge is made. We will mail free our special book on Rheumatism, which is the result of years of practical experience in treating this disease. It contains much interesting information about all kinds of Rheumatism.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Those who wait to do things on a grand scale seldom do anything.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

True education consists in educating a child to educate himself.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors denominated it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. So long as people suffered, it was a constitutional disease, and there was no constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, from 10 drops to 100 drops and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is wise and safe to avoid all kinds of extremes.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Creek Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and test-tube. Dr. R. K. Kline, Ltd., 95 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Work is pleasure, but the worry and hurry we add to it kills us.

Don't accept something "just as good." Insist on having O. K. Cutler Whisky. A. P. Hotaling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

It does not take money, as many suppose, to have a good time in this world.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write Allen S. Olmsted, Lo Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns, Ingrown Nails and Bunions. All Drugs sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Some people get so worn out attending to other people's affairs that they have no strength left for their own business.

A little home is a big thing to have in old age.

The best knowledge is what you pick up yourself along the rocky road of experience.

Avoid colds by drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

The only crown a man should wear is the one his efforts and genius placed upon his brow.

Believe What We Say!
The best proof of our sincerity about Casca's Candy Cathartic is the guarantee to return any case of chronic constipation or purgative—money refunded.

The quiet man who thinks while others bluster generally reaches out and picks the persimmon when it is ripe.

Mem. for Good Health.

To-day drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

If your business is dull go complain to your editor and see what he says.

"As a man thinketh so is he." As a man drinketh, so is he. Drink Gill Edge whisky and you'll be good. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., S. F.

The best school is the world where Professor Experience makes you pay for your lessons.

When Writing to Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

S. F. N. P. U. No. 26, 1903.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Do in time. Sold by druggists.
25c.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



PROSPERITY often paralyzes plenty.

Martyrdom is heaven's medal. A sugar'd smile cannot sweeten a sour life.

Love cannot be limited by latitude or longitude.

Punishment is not persecution.

Better be a good man than a man of goods.

Prosperity is usually a poor soil for prayer.

Every act is both a consequence and a cause.

There is no vain repetition of a righteous deed.

Some only feed the flock to fatten themselves.

The rich need our charity as much as the poor.

They who will not be servants cannot be sons.

If we were innocent our griefs would be harmless.

Christ gives character where others would lend crutches.

It is no use to urge abstinence while you are organizing appetite.

He who serves God only for wages shall serve the devil for a raise.

They only have a right to the higher who have given up their rights to the lower.

AN OLD RAT.

He Found a Safe Way to Get the Cheese.

The rat lives by his wits. If his cleverness has found no chronicler, it may be because his habitat is too near home. His cunning has passed into the every-day speech of the people, at any rate. The following extract from the Philadelphia Ledger shows how admirably he is fitted by nature for his adventurous life:

Not long ago it became a problem in a Philadelphia hotel how to keep down the population of rats, which had become so bold that they stole from under the very noses of the cooks. Traps and poison were successful at first, but after a few deaths the wary rats avoided both. The rat-catcher was then called in, and eats, dogs and ferrets had their turn; but still the rats increased.

The manager of the hotel bagged a few with a small rifle. It amused him at first, but the rats soon grew too wary for him. All he could see was the tip of a tail, or two bright eyes that disappeared as soon as he raised his gun.

Then he hit on another idea. He swung a lid on a barrel with a swivel, filled the barrel half-full of water, and fastened a lump of cheese in the center of the lid. As soon as a rat alighted on either side of the lid, over he would go into the barrel, and for a while rats were drowned by the dozen.

Then it was evident that they had held a rat council, for the number of victims grew steadily smaller. Sometimes of a morning there would be two or three rats in the barrel; often there were none at all. The observant manager felt that they were all the time trying to figure out how to get that cheese. Sometimes two rats would get on the edge of the barrel opposite one another at the same time, and balance the lid as they crept in toward the center. This worked well until one or the other forgot the need for caution, when both fell in.

Finally one old gray rat mastered the game. For several nights the cheese disappeared, and there was no rat there in the morning to show for it. One night the manager caught the rat in the act of dropping from some of the pipes right in the center of the lid. He balanced himself for a moment, then quietly nibbled at the cheese. When he had satisfied his hunger he carefully moved off along the line of the swivel and dropped on the floor safe.

That was the point where I gave it up," said the manager, telling the story. "There are some other people figuring on it now, but the kind of man who is able to beat those rats will be able to command a higher salary than I can afford to pay."

Railroad Accidents.

The reasons urged in explanation of the great number of persons killed and injured on American as compared with British railways are: We have more than eight times as many miles of road; Great Britain has but 9,000 miles of single track, while we have 176,000; in Great Britain roads can pay interest on the investment in construction of \$200,000 a mile, but many American roads built to develop sparsely settled districts fail to pay an investment of \$70,000 a mile; heavy traffic in Great Britain justifies the expense of block systems and interlocking switches.

Butterflies.

New kinds of living butterflies can be produced from existing forms by greatly increasing or decreasing the temperature of the place where the butterflies are kept. A difference in coloring and even in form has thus been obtained.

One in Seven.

One in seven of British land owners is a woman. In all there are about 38,000 women who own land in England and Wales.

The tighter a man becomes the looser his tongue gets.



LAURA KEENE'S DREAM.

A Vision In Slumber That Was Turned Into a Reality.

Stuart Robson used to tell a strange story of Laura Keene, with whom he played in the sixties in the last century. "The sight of a bottle of red ink was enough to upset her for a week," he said. "On one occasion we were playing a farce called 'The Lady and the Devil.' An important scene of it was when she was sitting at a table preparatory to writing a letter. I, as her servant, stood at the back of a chair. 'Take your right hand off that chair,' she whispered. The stage dialogue proceeded. 'You are sure you can find Don Rafael at his lodgings?' 'Yes, madam; his servant tells me his wounds will confine him to his bed for a week.' 'Is this the only paper that we have? Where is the ink?' 'Here, madam.' And I bent forward to place the ink within her reach, when, in my confusion at her reproof, the vessel was upset and its contents trickled on to the lap of her satin dress. The ink was blood red. I shall never forget the ghastly look that overspread her face, and I was so frightened that I never knew how the scene ended.

"The next morning at rehearsal she told me I was doomed to ill luck for the remainder of my days. She called the company together and gave them a detailed description of the 'awful scene' the night before occasioned by the young man who would never make an actor. She told of a terrible dream she had had in which some great person had been foully murdered before her eyes; how she had attempted rescue without avail; how he had fallen dead at her feet, and how his blood slowly oozed into her lap. It was two years after this that Miss Keene was playing at Ford's theater, Washington, on the occasion when Abraham Lincoln was shot. Miss Keene was the only person who seemed to realize the situation. She ran to the box, and in a moment the head of the dying man was in her lap, while the scene of her dream was being pitifully enacted."

Argonaut.

Burning the Dead.

Cremona has been practiced by most of the nations of the earth from the earliest ages, and, although in pagan countries it may have taken the form of fire worshiping there can be no doubt that its adoption by the ancients was for the most part prompted by other than religious reason. Greeks ascribe its introduction to Hercules, who, having sworn to transmit the body of Argus to his father, thought this the most convenient way of fulfilling his promise. According to Homer, the burning of the dead was a common practice among the Greeks long before the Trojan war, but the earliest record of it is among the Scythians, who inhabited the vast region known under the name of Tartary. Slender accounts handed down concerning the manners of some of the ancient natives of Hindustan also allude to the custom. The idea of purification by fire was in all ages universal, and with good reason. Some believed that the body was unclean after the departure of the soul, and it was therefore deemed necessary that it should be purified by fire. Ovid expressed the general opinion of the time when he said that the soul was not completely separated from the body until the latter was consumed on the pyre. The Athenians invariably after a battle burned the slain.

Yet in his old age he became a fugitive, wandering from one country to the other and finding no rest, owing to the vindictive persecutions of the Romans, who were then all powerful. At last, discovering no spot on earth open to him as a refuge, deserted by his former friends, his country enslaved and his once imperial native city in ruins, he gave way to despair and ended his life with poison.

Crafty M. Blane.

Blane, the founder of the Monte Carlo gambling resort, was well aware of the desperate character of many of his customers. Knowing that they included the scum and riffraff of the world, he took precautions against them. He never carried any money, which fact he announced so frequently and publicly that it was known everywhere along the Riviera that the millionaire Blane never had a penny on his person. But he carried in a pocketbook a draft on red paper for several hundred thousand francs, payable to the indorse. He feared kidnaping as much as robbery, and in case of abduction he intended to ransom himself with this draft. But the instructions at his office were not to cash a red draft with his signature unless a telegram was received from him ordering it to be done.

Reading the Bible.

How long will it take a person to read the Old Testament, with its 592,433 words, or the 181,253 words of the New Testament? And how long to read the 773,632 words of both?

A man can read understandingly 100 words every minute. By hurrying a man can read 160 words, or probably more. I will assume that a man can read critically—that is, carefully and understandingly—at least sixty words a minute. That is slow reading, being only 3,600 words an hour. Suppose a man should devote an hour a day to the Bible.

At this rate he would read 108,000 words in thirty days, or in a month's time. He would therefore read the Old Testament in less than six months, and he would finish the New Testament in less than two months.

Flattery.

"The flatterer is all right," said the office philosopher. "While no one believes a word he says, every one wants to."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Snakes in Winter.

The snake hibernates—that is, it passes the late autumn and winter seasons in a state of torpor coiled up in the hollow roots of trees or cavities protected by bushes. With the return of warmth it issues forth in pursuit of prey and to breed. The female lays from sixteen to twenty eggs in a string and leaves them to be hatched by the sun or by the warmth of decomposing matter.

It is no compliment if a friend comes fifty miles to your wedding, but it is a great tribute if he comes five miles to your funeral.—Atchison Globe.

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

Wilkie Collins Writes a Title.

Church Hill Cottage, Broadcasts,

Aug. 15, 1850.

My Dear Wills—I send you inclosed and registered—for I should go distract if it was lost my first number. Please let me have duplicate proofs as soon as possible, for I want to see something in connection with the story which is not a mass of confusion. It is an awfully long number—between eight and nine pages; but I must stagger the public into attention, if possible, at the outset. They shan't drop a number when I begin if I can help it.

I have hit on a new title in the course of a night walk to the North Foreland, which seems to me weird and striking—"The Woman in White."

My love to Dickens. How does he do? When will he write? Have you a house to let? I am at mortal emphyse with my London landlord and am resolved to leave him. Where I am to go next "God, he knows." Ta-ta.

W. C.

—Chambers' Journal.

Hunting on Trencherous Soil.

Snipe shooting on an Irish bog is an excellent test of a gunner's skill and enthusiasm. An experienced bog shooter if he finds himself going down throws himself on his side or back and at the same time throws his gun to his attendant, generally an unshod "gosssoon," who rarely fails to catch it. The sensation of being bogged is very unpleasant, but if a man throws himself on his side or back there is strength enough in the peat to support his body.—"Forty-five Years of Sport."

Matrimonial Dyspepsia.

"Well, how do you like married

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of**

Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

AND SLAUGHTERERS OF

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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PACKERS OF THE

GOLDEN GATE —AND— **MONARCH** BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

• • •

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.